DEMOCRAT PUBLISHING CO.

FORT WORTH, TEXAS, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 189).

VOL. XV., NO 48.

B. C. EVANS CO.

Our Attractions for this Week

Are quite pointed. We quote only a few to give you an idea, and ask you to give our dress goods, silk and velvet, hosiery and underwear, trimming and button, linen, staple, conject. clothing and shoe departments a look. You will find special low values in every

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AT 75c., \$1.00, \$1.25-WORTH \$1.00, \$1.75 AND \$2.00.

brown at \$1.25—a bargain. | cost. |

THIS WEEK THIS WEEK THIS WEEK We will sell 300 pairs of real Womace on sale our en- We will sell 10 pieces tinsel

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We will sell 200 pairs of extra season's late shapes and We will sell 10 pieces silk fine driving gloves in tan and colors. Remember, at first flouncing, evening shades, at \$1.25, worth \$2.

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Our fine French Pattern Hats this week at a sacrifice. Our \$15 to \$25 Hats, choice for \$10. Our \$8 to \$12.50, take your choice for \$6. Best value we have offered

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We place on sale three lots of ribbon for this week only. Drop in and see if you think them cheap. Lot 1, 25c per yard; Lot 2, 50c per yard; Lot 3, 75c per

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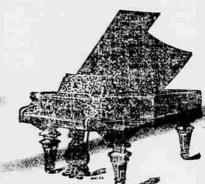
WHOLESALE GROCERS. Figs. 1619, 1621 and 1623 Main, and 1618, 1620 and 1622, Rusk Streets.

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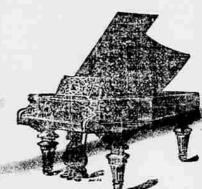
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President Harrison Defines the Present Duty of Congress.

It is to Complete What It Left Unfinished at the Last Session.

THE MESSAGE.

There be no More Monkeying With the Tariff System.

Civil Service is All Right So Far as He

Knows-The Accomplishments of the

Go On With the Force Bill and Let

Present Administration.

Cost of Collecting the Internal Revenue-International Congress-The State of the Union.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 1 .- Following is the full text of President Harrison's

To the Senate and House of Representatives:1 The report of the several executive departments which will be laid before congress in the usual course will exhibit in detail the operations of the government for the last fiscal year. Only the more important incidents and results, and chiefly such as may be the foundation of the recommendations I shall submit, will be referred to in this message. The vast and increasing business of the government has been transacted by the several departments during the year with faithfulness, energy and success. The revenues have been collected and disbursed without revealing, so far, a single case of defalcation. An ernest effort has been made to stimulate a sense of responsibility and public duty in all officers and employes of every grade, and the work done by them has almost wholly escaped unfovorable remarks. I speak of this matter with freedom, because the credit of this good work is not mine, but is shared by the heads of several departments with the great body of faithful officers who serve under them. The closest scrutny of congress is invited to all the methods of administration and

to every item of expenditure.

Work of the Eccent International Confer-

The friendly relations of our country with the nations of Europe and of the East have been undisturbed, while the ties of good will and common interest that bind us to the states of the Western hemisphere have been notably strengthened by the conference held in this capital to consider measures for the general welfare. Pursuant to the invitation au- rent resolution of October 1, 189). I have thorized by congress the representatives of every independent state of the American continent and of Hayti, met in conand continued in session until the 19th of last April. This important convocation epoch in the history of the Western hemisphere. It is noteworthy that Brazil, invited while under an imperial form of government, shared as a republic in the deliberations and results of the conence. The recommendations of this conference were all transmitted to con-

gress at the last session. The international marine conference which sat at Washington last winter reached a very gratifying result. The regulations suggested have been brought to the attention of all the governments represented and their general adoption is confidently expected. The legislation of congress at its last session is in conformity with the propositions of the conference, and the proclamation therein provided will be issued with the other powers which have given notice of their

adherence. The conference of Brussels, to devise means for suppressing the slave trade in Africa, afforded an opportunity for a lean people feel in the great work. It soon became evident the measure proposed would tax the resources of the Congo basin beyond the revenues available under the general net of Berlin of 1884. The United States not being a party to the act, could not share in its revision, but by a separate act the independent state of the Congo was freed from the restrictions upon a customs revenue. The demoralizing and destructive traffic in ardent spirits among the tribes also claims the earnest attention of the conference, and the delegates of the United States were foremost in advocating a measure for its repression. An accord was reached, the influence of which will be very hopeful. as the measure shall receive the sanction of the Netherlands, for a time withheld. the general act will be submitted for ratification by the senate. Meanwhile negotiations have been opened for a new and complete treaty of friendship, comand navigation between the United States and the independent state of the Congo. BRAZIL. Toward the end of the past year the

only independent monarchial government on the Weetern continent, that of Brazil, ceased to exist, and was succeeded by a republic. Diplomatic relations were at once established with a new government, but it was not completely recognized until an opportunity had been offered to ascertain that it had the popular approval and support. When the course of events had yielded assurances of this fact no time was lost in extending the new government a full and rordial welcome into the family of American commonwealths. It is confidently belived that the good relations of the two countries will be preserved,

CENTRAL AMERICA. The peace of Central America has again been disturbed through a revolutionary change in Salvador, which wants no recognition by other states. Hostili-

and that the future will witness an in-

creased intimacy of intercourse and an

expansion of their mutual commerce.

progress which had been made toward a union of their interests. The efforts of this government were promptly and seriously exercised to compose their ditferences, and through the active efforts of the representative of the United States a provisional treaty of peace was signed August 26, whereby the right of the Republic of Salvador to choose its own rulers was recognized. Gen. Ezeta, the chief of the provisional government, has since been confirmed in the presidency by the assembly, and diplomatic recognition duly followed. THE RILLING OF GEN. BARRUNDIA

on board the Pacific mail steamer Acapulco while anchored in transit in the port of San Jose de Guatemaia, demanded careful inquiry. Having failed in a revolutionary attempt to invade Guatemala from Mexican territory, Gen. Barrundia took passage at Acapulco for Panama. The consent of the representatives of the United States was sought to effect his selzure, first at Champico, where the steamer touched, and afterward at San Jose. The captain of the steamer refused to give up his passenger without a written order from the United States minister. The latter furnished the desired letter, stipulating as the condition of his action, that Gen. Barrundia's life should be spared, and that he should be tried only for offenses growing out of his insurrectionary movements. This letter was produced to the captain of the Acapules by the military commander at San Jose as his warrant to take the passenger from the steamer. Gen. Barrundia resisted capture and was killed. It being evident that the minisbounds of his authority in intervening in compliance with the demands of the Guatemalan authorities to authorize and effect, in violation of precedent the seizure on a vessel of the United States of a passenger in transit charged with political offense, in order that be might be held for such offenses under what was described as martial law, I was constrained to disavow Mr. Mizner's act and recall him from his post.

THE NICARAGUA CANAL project, under the control of our citizens, is making most encouraging progress, all the preliminary conditions and initial within the prescribed time.

CHILL. During the past year negotiations have been renewed for the settlement of the claims of American citizens against the government of Chili, principally growing out of the late war with Peru. The reports from our minister at Santiago warr at the expectation of on early and satisfactory adjustment.

CHINA. Our relations with China, which have for several years occupied so important a called for careful consideration, and have been the subject of much correspondence. The communications of the Chinese minister have brought into view the whole subject of our relations with his country, and at the same time this government, through its legation at Pekin, has sought to arrange various matters and complaints touching the interests and protection of our citizens in China. In the pursuance of the concurproposed to the governments of Mexico and Great Britain to consider a conventional regulation of the passing of Chinese laborers across our Southern and

Northern frontiers. On the 22nd day of August last, Sir Edmund Munson, the arbitrator selected under the treaty of December 6, 1883, rendered an award to the effect that government to the United States, on account of what is commonly known as the ·Carios Butterfield claim.

FRANCE.
Our relations with the French republic continue to be cordial. Our representatire at that court has very dilimently urged the removal of the restrictions imposed upon our ment products, and it is believed that substantial progress has been made towards a just settlement. SAMOAN ISLANDS.

The Samoan treaty, signed last year at Berlin by the representatives of the United States. Germany and Great Britain, after due ratification and exchange, has begun to produce salutary effects. The government agreed upon will soon replace the disorder of the past by a stable administration, alike just to the natives and coultable to the three powers most concerned in trade and inercourse with the Samoan Islands. The chlef justice has been chosen by the king of Sweden and Norway on the invitation of the three powers, and will soon be installed. The land commission and the municipal council are in process of ganization. A rational and evenly distributed scheme of taxation, both munleipal and upon imports, is in opera-

tion. Malieton is respected as king. GREAT BRITAIN. The new treaty of extradition with Great Britain, after due ratification, was proclaimed on the 25th of last March. Its beneficial working is already apparent. The difference between the two governments touching the fur and seal question in the Behring sea is not and extend over a wide region. As soon | get adjusted, as will be seen by the correspondence which will soon be before congress. The offer to submit the question to arbitration, as proposed by her majesty's government, has not been accepted for the reason that the form of submission proposed is not thought to be calculated to result satisfactory to either party. It is sincerely hoped that before the opening of another sealing season some arrangements will be offered which will assure to the United States a property right received from Russia, which was not questioned by any nation for

more than eighty years. Preceding the outbreak of the existing trouble in the tariff act, wrong was done to the kingdom of Hawaii, which I am bound to presume was wholly unintentional. Duties were levied on certain commodities which are included in the reciprocity treaty now existing between the United States and the kingdom of Hawaii without indicating the necessary exception in favor of that kingdom. I hope congress will repair what might otherwise seem to be a breach of faith on the part of this government.

HAYTI. An award in favor of the United States in the matter of the claim of Mr. Van Bokkel against Havti was rendered on the 4th of December, 1888, but owing to the disorder then and afties broke out between Salvador and terwards prevailing in Havti the terms Central America in conflict and undo the A new agreement as to the time of

payment has been approved and is now in force. Other justified claims of citizens of the United States for redress of wrong suffered during the late pointteal conflict in Havti will, it is hoped, speedily yield to friendly treatment.

Propositions for amendment of the treaty of extradition between the United States and Italy are now under consideration. You will be asked to provide means of accepting an invitation of the Italian government to take part in the approaching conference to consider the adoption of a universal prime meridian. from which to reckon longitude and time. As this proposal follows in the track of the reform sought to be attained by the meridian conference of Washington held on the invitation of this government, the United States should manifest a friendly interest in

the Itulian proposal. In this connection I may refer with approval to the suggestion of my predecessors, that a standing provision be made for accepting whenever it is deemed advisable the frequent invitations of foreign governments to share in conferences looking to the advancement of international reform in regard to science, sanitation, commercial laws and procedure and other matters affecting the intercourse and progress of modern com-

PORTUGAL.

In the summer of 1889 an incident occurred which for some time threatened to interrupt the cordinlity of our relations with the government of Portugal. railway, which was constructed under a concession granted to an American citizen, and at the same time annulled the charter. The concessionary who had embarked his fortune in the enterprise, having exhausted other means of redress, was compelled to invoke the protection of his government. Our representations made coincidentally with those of the British government, whose subjects were also largely interested, happily resulted in the recognition by Portugal of the propriety of submitting the claim for indemnity growing out of its action to arbitration. This plan of settlement having been agreed upon, the interested powers readily concurred in the proposal to submit the case to the judgment of three eminent jurists to be designated by the president of the Swiss republie; whereupon the joint invitation of the governments of the United States Great Britain and Portugal mave selected persons well qualified for the task

JAPAN. The revision of our treaty relations with the empire of Japan has continued to be subject of consideration and correspondence. The questions involved are both grave and delicate, and while it be my duty to see that the interests of the United States are not by any changes exposed to undue discrimination, 1 sincerely hope that such supervisions as will satisfy the legitimate expectation of the Japanese government and maintain the present and long existing friendly relations between Japan and the United States will be effected. MEXICO.

The friendship between our country and Mexico, born of close neighborhood and strengthened by many considerstions of intimate intercourse and reciprocal interest, has never been more conspicuous than now, nor more hopeful of increased benefit to both nations. The intercourse of the two countries by rail, already great, is making constant growth. The established lines and those recently projected add to the intimacy of traffic and open new channels of access to fresh areas of demand and supply. The importance of the Mexican railway degree almost impossible to forecast, if it should become a link in the projected inter-continental railway. I recommend that our mission in the City of Mexico be raised to the first-class.

SPAIN.

The cordial character of our relations with Spain warrants the hope that by the continuance of methods of friendly negotiations much may be accomplished in the direction of an adjustment of pending questions and of the increase of our trade. The extent of the develop-Cuba invests the commercial relations of the United States and Spain with a peculiar importance. It is not doubted that a special arrangement in regard to commerce based upon the reciprocity provision of the recent tariff act would be most beneficial for both governments. This subject is now receiving attention.

SWEEDEN. The restoration of the remains of John Eriesson to Sweden afforded a gratifying occasion to honor the memory of the great inventor to whose genius our counthe unbroken friendship which has existed between the land which bore him and our own which claimed him as a citizen.

VENEZUELA. On the 2d of September last the commission appointed to revise the proceedings of the commission under the claims convention between the United States and Venezuela of 1866, brought its labors to a close within the period fixed for that purpose. The proceedings of the late commission were characterized by a spirit of impartiality and a high sense of justice, and an incident which was for many years the subject of discussion between the two governments has been disposed of in a manner honorable and satisfactory to both parties. For the settlement of the claim of the Venezuela steam transportation company, which was the subject of a joint resolution adopted at the last session of congress negotiations are still in progress and their early conclusion is anticipated.

The legislation of the past few years has evinced on the part of congress a growing realization of the importance of the consular service in fostering our commercial relations abroad, and in protecting the domestic revenues. As the scope of operation expands increased improvement must be made to keep up the essential standard of efficiency. The necessity of some adequate measure of supervision and inspection has been so often represented that I need only commend the subject to your attention.

THE DEPARTMENTS. The Most Interesting Features of the Secre

TREASURY. The revenues of the government from all sources for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1890, were \$463,963,080.55, and the total expenditures for the same

period were \$358,618,584.52. The postal

receipts have not heretofore been included in the statement of these aggregates, and for the purpose of comparison the sum of \$60,882,007.92 should be deducted from both sides of the account. The sureties for the year, including the amount applied to the sinking fund, was \$10,344,496 03. The receipts for 1890 were \$16,039,923.70 and the expenditures \$15,739,871 in excess of those of 1889. The customs receipts increused \$5,835,842.88 and the receipts from internal revenue \$11,725,191.89, while on the side of expenditures that for pensions was \$19,312,075.96 in excess of them preceding year.

The treasury statement for the current fiscal year, partly actual and partly estimate, is as follows: Receipts from all sources, \$406,000,000; total expenditures, \$354,000,000, leaving a surplus of \$52,000,000. Not taking the postal receipts into account on either side, the loss of revenue from customs for the last quarter is estimated at \$25,000,0 From this is deducted a gain of about \$16,000,000 realized during the first four mouths of the year.

For the year 1892 the total estimated receipts are \$373,000,000, and the estimated expenditures \$357,852,209.42, leaving an estimated surplus of \$15,147,-790.58 which with a cash balance of \$52,600,000 at the beginning of the year will give So7,147,790,58 as the sum available for the redemption of outstanding bonds or other purposes. The estimates of receipts and expenditures for the postoffice department being equal are not included in this statement on either side.

PURCHASE OF SHAVER.

The net "directing the purchase of silver buttion and the issue of treasury notes thereon" approved June 14, 1899, has been administered by the secretary of the trensury with an encuest purpose to get into circulation by the exchest possible date the full monthly amounts of treasury notes completed by its provisions, and at the same time to give to the market for silver builden such support as the law contemplates. The recent depreciation in the price of silver has been observed. The rapid rise in price which anticipated and followed the passage of the net was influenced in a degree by speculation, and the recent reaction is in part the result of the same cause and in part the result of the recent monetary disturbances. Some months of further trial will be necessary to determine the permanent effect of the recent legislation upon silver values, but it is gratifying to know that the increased circulation secured by the act has exerted, and will continue to exert, a more beneficial influence upon business and

upon general values. While it has not been thought best to renew formally the suggestion of an interrational conference looking to an agreement touching the full use of silver for comage at a uniform ratio, care has been taken to observe closely any change in the situation abroad, and no favorable opportunity will be lost to promote a resuit which it is confidently believed would confer very large benefits upon the commerce of the world. The recent monetary disturbances in England are not unlikely to suggest un exchange of opinion upon this subject. Our very large supply of gold whil, if not lost by impulsive legislation in the supposed interest of silver, cive us a portion of advantage in promoting a permanent and

sufe INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT

for the free use of silver as a coin metal. the volume of money in circulation by keeping down the treasury surplus to the lowest practicable limit have been unremitting, and in a very high degree successful. The tables presented by him showing the increase of money in circulation during the last two decades, and especially the table showing the merease during the nineteen months he has administered the affairs of the department, are interesting and instructive. The increase of money in circulation during the nineteen months has been in aggregate \$93,866,813, or about 1.50 per capita, and of this increase only \$7,100,000 was due to the recent silver legislation. That this substantial and needed aid given to commerce resulted in an enermous reduction of the public delt of the annual interest charge, is a matter of increased satisfaction. There have been nurchased and redeemed since March 4, 1889, 4 and 4% per cent, bonds to the amount of \$211,832,450 at a cost of \$246,620,741, resulting in a reduction of the annual interest charge of \$8,967,-609, and a total saving of interest of \$51,576,700.

INTERNAL REVENUE.

I notice with great pleasure the state-

ment of the secretary that the recespts from the internal revenue have increased during the last fiscal year nearly \$127 .-000,000, and that the cost of collecting this larger revenue was less by \$90,617 than for the same purpose in the preceding year. The percentage of cost of collecting the customs revenue was less for the last fiscal year than ever before. The customs administration board provided by act of June 10, 1890, was selected with great care and is composed lu part of men whose previous experience in the administration of the old customs regulations had made them familiar with the evils to be remedied, and in part of men whose legal and judical acquirements and experience seemed to fit them for the work of interpreting and applying the new statute. The chief aim of the law is to secure honest valuations of all dutiable merchandise and to make the valuations uniform at all ports of entry. It had been made manifest by a congressional investigation that a system of undervaluation had been long in use by certain classes of importers, resulting not only in a great loss of revenue, but in a most intolerable discrimination against honesty. It is not seen how this legislation, when it is understood, can be regarded by citizens of any country having commercial dealings with the United States as unfriendly. If any duty is supposed to be excessive let the complaint be lodged there. It will surely not be claimed by any well dis-posed people that a remedy may be sought and allowed in a system of quasi

WAR. The report of the secretary of war exhibits several gratitying results attained during the year by wise and unostentatious methods. The percentage of desertions from the army (an svil for which both congress and the department have long been seeking a remedy) has been reduced during the past year 24 per cent, and for the months of August and September, during which time the favorable effects of the act of June 16 were